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THE FUNCTION OF THE CREDIT MAN.

A convention of the National Association of Retail Credit Men is in session at Omaha. This may be regarded as purely a business meeting, where nothing but cold facts and hard headed feeling will be exchanged. But in reality the credit man is the wielder of great power. The man who sits in the office and decides that this family shall have groceries and that another can not be trusted, is a power in the community.

The hard plight of many a poor family is painted to him in moving and pathetic colors. Yet the whole burden of caring for misfortune is not put on the retail dealer. If a family can't pay its bills, it will not be allowed to starve in this town. There are public agencies and private generosity to meet every case of deserving need, and even the undeserving seem to shift along.

It is doubtful wisdom to keep extending credit to families that are habitually poor pay. They get into the easy habit of debt. If they are made to feel the displeasure of the business community at thriftless ways, it may teach them a needed lesson.

Some of the families that give the retailer the most trouble may own their automobiles and handsome houses. They are good spenders and the chances are that the money can be collected. But there is always the possibility of bankruptcy and the money remains uncollected so long that interest eats up all profits. It would be a wholesome lesson for such people to be refused credit.

The credit men in convention assembled may well realize that the sentiment of the community favors strict exercise of their function. The free extension of credit is one of the causes of high cost of living. We are all helping the grocer to pay interest on the sums he has to borrow to keep up our delayed accounts.

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION

Confident hopes have been expressed that American railroads would in a few years adopt electric power but as time goes on, only small sections are electrified. However, one marked advance is reported on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which has just completed 440 miles of electrification along the Great Divide.

The change should be exceedingly popular with the general public. The quiet of the electric horse, the absence of snortings of steam and the belching of coal dirt, are appreciated. It is said that suburbanites along electrified roads have to buy alarm clocks as the silent new trains do not wake them up. The injury to houses and house furnishings by soft coal smoke is a big item in national waste. If the railroads save something by hanging on to ancient steam equipment, they may do so merely by taking it out of the people along the road, who have to paint and refinish houses oftener.

But the man who denounces railroad dirt most sharply might never buy an equipment bond to help put in electricity. When you stop a moment and consider the estimated cost of electrifying the Boston suburban district alone, a comparatively small district was \$30,000,000, the enormous capital required for a wholesale change is apparent. It could take place only in a period of great railroad prosperity, when the companies were satisfied with their earnings and rates and confident of public support and future growth.—Herald Republican.

TAKING SUMMER BOARDERS

Some years ago it was common for

the farmers to take summer boarders from the cities. Farmers were not as well off then as now, and \$10 a week for a couple of months from three or four people looked better than it would now.

It was a rather amusing meeting of different types of people. The city folks laughed at the country people, and the country people laughed at the city folks. The boarders lounged around the farm, showing at every turn their ignorance of practical country life. They were unable to tell the difference between hay and oats, or between a mowing machine and a horse rake. They enjoyed hugely the rusticity of their hosts, whose lack of sophistication furnished themes for conversation all winter.

At the same time people of substantial worth came to appreciate each other, even if their experiences had been different. The country people were brightened up by their alert city visitors, and the city people found qualities of sturdy manhood and womanhood that do not always grow in the unwholesome conditions of urban life.

Nowadays farmers are dealing with bigger items and see little profit in a few boarders. Any apparent proceeds are eaten up by improvements and extras that they call for. The business has gone mostly into the hands of small boarding houses often kept by women who make a specialty of this work.

The drift of summer travel has gone also in other directions. A host of people who used to board during vacation now own little shacks and cottages or rent them. Others are tearing around on dusty motor tours. Still others prefer more lively resorts where there is society and sports. It might be better for restless people if they were willing to settle down in quiet country homes as they used to do.

Mexican Parley At a Standstill

Carranza Fails to Accept Suggestions Broadening Commission's Power

Washington, July 28.—Developments in the diplomatic discussions with the de facto government of Mexico have been at a standstill five days awaiting a reply from General Carranza to suggestions transmitted thru his ambassador designate Eliseo Arredondo. This was stated officially at the state department today in reply to reports from Mexico City that the Mexican membership of the proposed commission to seek a solution of the border difficulties had been selected.

Preliminary conferences between Acting Secretary Polk and Mr. Arredondo have so far failed to produce any definite result. It is understood the Washington government desires that the powers of the commission be far greater than General Carranza has proposed and that Mr. Arredondo some days ago forwarded such a suggestion.

Delay of the de facto government in making known its views on the new suggestions and the fact that inaccurate statements as to the status of negotiations have been made in Mexico City inclined some officials here to believe that some obstacle had been encountered in the efforts to decide upon the scope of the proposed commission's discussion.

Meat Animal Prices Continue to Climb

Figures in July Were 19.9 Per Cent Higher Than the Average of Past Six Years

Washington, July 28.—Prices of meat animals continue to climb. They went up one half of 1 per cent during the month, the department of agriculture announced, and were 17.6 per cent higher in July than they were a year ago; 8.5 per cent higher than two years ago, and 19.9 per cent higher than the average of the last six years on that date.

Hog prices increased nearly 20 cents a hundred pounds, averaging \$8.40 which is higher than any monthly average since June, 1910. A year ago they averaged 6.84 and the July average for the last six years was \$7.25.

Beef cattle declined 12 cents per hundred during the month and averaged \$6.75 compared with \$6.07 a year ago and \$5.33 the six year average.

Sheep prices declined 21 cents per

hundred, but the prices are still high averaging \$6.35 per 100 pounds compared with \$5.35 a year ago and \$4.58 the six year average.

Border Camps In Good Order

General T. H. Bliss Finds Guardsmen Well Cared For and Feeling Good

El Paso, Tex., July 28.—Inspection of the camps of the 25,000 national guardsmen on station here was begun today by Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which the men are living. He paid particular attention to reports that some of the guardsmen are disgruntled with border duty and urged the organization commanders to place as liberal construction on the recent orders releasing guardsmen who have dependent relatives as the military exigencies permit.

"The spirit of these national guardsmen all along the border is excellent," he asserted. "While it is hot and dusty sometimes, exaggerated reports have been spread concerning their provisions, which in reality are negligible."

General Bliss added that the number of guardsmen who could be sent home, under the orders, would still leave an ample number of men under arms in the United States to cope with any possible emergency.

General Bliss will leave here tomorrow or the following day to inspect the military camps at Columbus, N.M., Douglas and Nogales, Ariz., and elsewhere west along the border.

President Answers Criticism.

Washington, July 28.—In reply to a complaint from Mrs. Henry Smith of Winamac, Ind., who has a son in the national guard President Wilson wrote today that the guard was being kept on the Mexican border to protect the country, not for drill, and that the service men were performing was an honor to them and a necessity to the United States.

The President's letter was made public in answer to criticism that national guardsmen are not being cared for properly. It follows:

"Your letter of July 23 distressed me a good deal, because it shows that you have not been correctly informed as to the purpose of having the national guard on the border. It is not for the purpose of drill, but for the purpose of protecting the country. The service the men are performing there is an honor to them and a necessity to the United States. I cannot believe that the men in the national guard would wish to be excused from it or would lose heart because of the discomfort and inconveniences of the service."

"The war department has the camps on the border under the most careful inspection and is using every means known to make them sanitary and safe against disease. The health record of the men on the border both the regulars and the national guardsmen, is exceptionally good."

"I would not have you think that I don't sympathize with your distress in the absence of your son, but I beg that you will take these larger matters into consideration."

'FORGIVE THOSE WHO TRESPASS AGAINST US.

London, July 24.—A British army chaplain returned from France tells of stopping at wayside shrine in Flanders, where Belgian soldiers, kneeling in prayer were following the chant of their priest until the father started the pater noster.

At the words: "As we forgive those who trespass against us," there was silence. Not a man replied.

The priest hesitated and started again. Suddenly a steady voice rang out from the back, clearly intoning the words that pledge one to forgive his enemies. It was the voice of Albert, king of the Belgians.

His soldiers then repeated after him, word for word.

GUARD OFFICERS TO BE DETAILED FOR SERVICE WITH REGULAR ARMY

San Antonio, Tex., July 28.—General Funston today received authorization from war department to carry out his suggestion that second lieutenants of the national guard be detailed for service with the regular army, which under the regulations, is without officers of this grade. It is estimated that an average of three second lieutenants will be drafted from each national guard regiment.

Advertising makes the wheels box.



The Folly In Buying Blindfolded

HOW many men and women in this community do their shopping blindfolded? Funny when you think of it that thinking men and women will play "Blind Man's Buff" with their money. You don't have to shop blindfolded unless you want to. The Out-of-Town Houses started the Big Game of "Blind Man's Buff." But, it's a dangerous game for us to play in our town. It isn't a fair game. It isn't fair to ourselves. It isn't fair to our community. It isn't fair to our home merchant. He is helping us, co-operating with us, working with us to upbuild and improve all our home institutions. Then, let us play fair with ourselves and with him. Let us give the home merchant the first chance. That is all he asks.

These Merchants and Business Men of Logan Endorse the Logan Republican Community Building Campaign:

Shamhart-Christiansen.
The Bluebird.
Murdock Candy Company.
The American Steam Laundry.
Lundstrom Furniture & Carpet Co.
The City Grocery.
Cardon Jewelry Company.
Hub Clothing Company.
Thatcher Clothing Company.
Mose Lewis Department Store.
S. E. Needham, Jeweler.
W. F. Jensen Candy Company.
White Sewing Machine Company.

Everton & Sons, Hardware.
Logan Arms & Sporting Goods Co.
Harris Music Company.
Wilkinson & Son.
Cache Valley Mercantile Co.
The Royal Bakery.
Cache Valley Electric Co.
D. V. Anderson, Plumber.
Rolfson Sporting Goods Co.
Ideal Grocery.
Howell Brothers, Clothiers.
Lafout Hardware Company.
H. G. Hayball Mercantile Co.

Edwards Furniture, "Let Us Feather Your Nest."
Thatcher Music Company.
U. O. Lumber Company.
Logan City Electric Plant.
Mrs. T. D. Roberts.
A. H. Palmer & Sons.
E. W. Lundahl & Sons.
J. P. Smith & Son.
Co-op Drug Company.
Morrell Clothing Company.
City Drug Company.
Economy Supply Company.

Knit Good Manufacturers Need Protection From Competition

Washington, July 30.—Immediate revision of the Underwood tariff law so as to protect the American knit goods industries from Chinese and Japanese competition, is the demand of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, after a meeting in Albany recently.

"The need of a protective tariff was never so apparent as it has been, for the past eighteen months," said President Withers. "The American manufacturers are working along the most scientific lines, but their advance will be retarded by the springing up of such competition as we now face unless there is a revision of the tariff. One of the most critical situations will arise in the next few months when China and Japan dump their products into American markets to compete with the American product." Mr. Withers says the pay received by skilled workmen in the Far East is not more than 15 cents per day.

In the cotton knit goods industry alone over 800 concerns are engaged in this country, scattered all over the United States, doing a total business of over \$60,000,000. The total amount of wages paid out by these 800 concerns represents fully 50 to 75 per cent of the business, or about \$35,000,000. The cost of building and equipping a cotton underwear mill in the United States is 70 per cent greater than in Europe, due to the higher

wages paid to American artisans and laborers in the building and mechanical, and other trades and industries drawn upon by American manufacturers. Skilled sewing machine operators in this country earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. Other classes of labor, such as winders, knitters and general help, earn fully three or four times as much as similar classes of help in France, Germany, or Spain, which means more than ten times the wages paid to Japanese operatives.

The Democrats made radical reductions in the tariff on cotton knit goods, when the Underwood bill was up. During the first ten months operation of this law, before the European war broke out, October 1913 to July 1914, imports of cotton knit goods increased 126 per cent over the similar period, October 1912 to July 1913, under the Republican rates of duty. At that time our chief competitors were Germany and France. But the European war has made Japan so prosperous that she is finding other outlets for her capital, and the knit goods industry is being developed with the government to back it up.

People who are studying the tariff question in its relation to the industries of the United States should not overlook the fact that Japan and China are becoming serious competitors with us in many lines of trade.

Already our exports of textiles are decreasing to those countries. Japan has cut into our trade with the Philippines in hosiery and knit goods. With government encouraged industries, and subsidized merchant vessels, Japan is in a fair way not only to displace us in Oriental markets, but to gain a firm foothold in our domestic market. That she is already doing so is proved by the fact that during the 11 months ended May 1916, Japanese exports to us increased 45 per cent over the corresponding period ended May 1915, or from \$91,000,000 during the 1915 period to \$132,000,000 during the 1916 period. There is just one argument to use in dealing with a country whose wage rate is about one twelfth that prevailing in this country and that is a protective tariff law.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Bids will be received up to August 4, for the sale of the H. Wadman house and Mrs. Ruth Ricks house located on First East and between First and Second North street and owned by the Board of Education of Logan City. Buildings must be moved by August 20, 1916.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By David Tarbet, Clerk.
Adv.

Buy your goods at home.

Keep Utah money in Utah.